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Universal periodic review

## Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review\*

### Grenada

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\* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.

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## **Introduction**

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-fifth session from 20 to 31 January 2020. The review of Grenada was held at the 11th meeting, on 27 January 2020. The delegation of Grenada was headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Charles Peter David. At its 16th meeting, held on 30 January 2020, the Working Group adopted the report on Grenada.
2. On 14 January 2020, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Grenada: Brazil, India and the Netherlands.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Grenada:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/35/GRD/1);
  - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/35/GRD/2);
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/35/GRD/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Grenada through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

## **I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process**

### **A. Presentation by the State under review**

5. The head of the delegation thanked the members of the troika, namely Brazil, India and the Netherlands, for their efficiency in transmitting the advance questions and all the assistance given to the delegation of Grenada during the review. He also thanked OHCHR for the information compiled in the reports of the treaty bodies and the special procedures and the summary of the contributions by other stakeholders.
6. The head of the delegation stated that the national report for the universal periodic review had been elaborated using a consultative and inclusive approach involving meetings and dialogue with several government ministries, non-governmental organizations and civil society. The universal periodic review process had not only allowed Grenada to take a closer look at its human rights mechanism and associated challenges but it had also given the country the opportunity to highlight some of its human rights achievements since the previous review, in 2015.
7. During the period under review, the Government of Grenada had continued to work tirelessly to strengthen and advance its human rights infrastructure, which was built upon the Grenada Constitution Order 1973, legislative enactments and other policies, protocols and standard operating procedures.
8. One of the highlights of the efforts made by Grenada to expand human rights protection was the passage of seven constitutional reform amendment bills in 2016, which included a bill entitled “Constitution of Grenada (Rights and Freedoms) Amendment Bill 2016. That bill sought, among other things, to incorporate the principle of gender equality into the Constitution and to broaden the concept of discrimination to include age, place of birth, ethnicity, religion, social class and language. The head of delegation noted that unfortunately none of the bills had garnered the requisite approval in the referendums held in 2016, as there was strong resistance by the opposition party, civil society groups and church groups, which argued that the definition of gender in the Constitution of Grenada

(Rights and Freedoms) Amendment Bill would grant protections to persons identifying as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer or intersex and provide the constitutional basis for legitimizing same-sex marriage.

9. The head of delegation recalled the technical support given to Grenada by several United Nations agencies, including the United Nations Development Programme, the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and its Electoral Assistance Division and the OHCHR Rule of Law Unit, and thanked them for the pivotal roles they had played in the 2016 iteration of constitutional reforms in Grenada.

10. Grenada had continued to enact and bring into force legislation to promote and protect human rights, for instance, the Electronic Crimes Act (Act No. 23 of 2013), the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act (Act No. 34 of 2014) and the Juvenile Justice Act (Act No. 24 of 2012), which came into force in 2016. At the same time, the following draft bills were being discussed with respect to sexual offences: the Criminal Code (Amendment) Bill 2019, the Evidence (Amendment) Bill 2019 and the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill 2019.

11. A series of youth-focused programmes had been implemented with a view to decreasing unemployment and bolstering entrepreneurship. Moreover, programmes with objectives ranging from providing affordable housing to providing substantive assistance for the poor and vulnerable had been implemented with a view to improving living standards and eradicating poverty.

12. Grenada had long recognized climate change as one of the greatest threats to human rights and sustainable development. Consequently, during its 2016 iteration of constitutional reforms, it had considered the Constitution of Grenada (Rights and Freedoms) Amendment Bill. The Bill sought to introduce into the Constitution provisions on the State's duty to protect and preserve the environment and not let it suffer degradation, to protect the country against the adverse effects of climate change and to promote preparedness for natural disasters. The amendments relating to climate change and the environment would have placed Grenada among the first countries in the world, and certainly the first in the Commonwealth Caribbean, to include provisions relating to climate change in their constitutions. Although the Bill did not garner the required two-thirds approval in the subsequent referendum, the Government remained resolute in its quest to protect the human rights of its citizens from the adverse effects of climate change through its legal and policy infrastructure.

13. A key development during the period under review was the establishment in 2018 of the Ministry of Climate Resilience, Environment, Forestry, Fisheries, Disaster Management and Information. The mandate of the Ministry was to mainstream climate change mitigation and disaster management.

14. Grenada was committed to providing an enabling environment for its citizens to participate in environmental decision-making and, to that end, had become a signatory to the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean in September 2019. The Agreement was not only the first regional environmental treaty in Latin America and the Caribbean, it was the first in the world to incorporate specific guarantees for a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders in environmental matters and for the protection and promotion of their rights. Grenada had begun to engage in pre-ratification activities and the country would be hosting a pre-ratification workshop, with the assistance of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), during the first half of 2020.

15. Transparency measures had been incorporated into the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan for Grenada, which sought to ensure that citizens, communities and consumers had knowledge about potential climate-related vulnerabilities, risks and the impact of greenhouse gas emissions.

16. The head of delegation stressed that Grenada had decided to upgrade and expand the Office of the Ombudsman to enable it to function as the national human rights institution. The decision had been taken after three national stakeholder consultations facilitated by the Commonwealth Secretariat in Grenada in 2016, 2018 and 2019.

17. The recent accession by Grenada to the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, during the seventy-fourth session of the General Assembly, in August 2019, was emblematic of the Government's commitment to implementing accepted recommendations. Grenada remained fully committed to the incorporation of the Convention into its domestic legislation and had already sought technical assistance from the Convention against Torture Initiative in that regard. Additionally, Grenada intended to commence a discussion with the Initiative regarding all the issues relating to the Optional Protocol to the Convention, with a view to eventual ratification.

18. Grenada recognized the effect of foreign debt and other related financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of human rights and consequently had focused great attention on implementing strategies and policies aimed at debt sustainability. Those measures had had a positive impact in reducing debt, as shown by the fact that the proportion of public debt to the gross domestic product (GDP) had fallen from 108 per cent in 2013 to 62.7 per cent at the end of 2018. Moreover, preliminary figures suggested that for 2019 the proportion could range between 58 per cent and 61 per cent. In order to fully document and share its experience in reducing foreign debt, Grenada intended to respond positively to a request by the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights.

19. On 18 February 2018, a memorandum of understanding had been signed between the Government of Grenada and the public sector unions and staff associations outlining the principles that would govern the restoration of pensions to public officers of the Grenada public service and members of the Disciplined Forces of Grenada. Although the matter had been taken to court, the Government had proceeded to implement the memorandum of understanding by upgrading the payments received from the National Insurance Scheme to ensure that the total monthly income of retirees meeting the established criteria was equal to no less than 70 per cent of their last salary.

## **B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

20. During the interactive dialogue, 59 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

21. Germany congratulated Grenada for ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment of Punishment and noted the establishment of the National Committee for the Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse and of the Special Victims Unit by the Royal Grenada Police Force. However, Germany remained concerned about the existence of the death penalty and about the discrimination, abuse and violations faced, in public and private life, by lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people.

22. Panama noted with satisfaction that gender equality had been incorporated and mainstreamed into the Constitution and public policies, and that social protection programmes focused on education, empowerment and development had been implemented. It welcomed the adoption of the law against trafficking in persons and the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan. Panama urged Grenada to cooperate with the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council, in particular its special procedures.

23. Paraguay welcomed the progress made in respect of legislation, regulatory frameworks, national action plans and the high rate of women in Parliament. It also welcomed the adoption by Grenada of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment of Punishment and the establishment of a national mechanism for reporting and follow-up, a recommendation made by Paraguay during the second cycle of the universal periodic review.

24. Peru acknowledged the progress made by Grenada, in particular regarding the participation of women in the public and political spheres. It highlighted the various social protection programmes that had been put into place to address poverty.

25. The Philippines noted the advances made in the implementation by Grenada of its human rights obligations since the second cycle of the universal periodic review. It recognized the enactment of the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act (Act No. 34 of

2014) and the establishment of the Special Victims Unit in the Royal Grenada Police Force, to receive reports of the sexual abuse of women and children. It also recognized the ratification by Grenada of the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).

26. Portugal welcomed the efforts made to implement the recommendations arising from the universal periodic review that Grenada had accepted and the recent accession by Grenada to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

27. Serbia took note with satisfaction of the acceptance by Grenada of the recommendations from the second cycle of the universal periodic review to establish a national human rights institution and to accede to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Serbia encouraged Grenada to stay the course while implementing the recommendations arising from the review, as doing so could only benefit Grenadian citizens and strengthen State institutions.

28. Seychelles commended Grenada for establishing the Ministry of Climate Resilience, Environment, Forestry, Fisheries, Disaster Management and Information as part of its ongoing efforts to build multisectoral resilience to disaster mitigation and climate-related risks. It welcomed the consultations held for the establishment of a national human rights institution, the efforts of Grenada to improve the constitutional and legislative framework to protect and promote human rights and the enactment of various acts.

29. Slovenia stated that signing, ratifying and implementing all core instruments of international human rights law and international humanitarian law was of key significance for every State Member of the United Nations. It noted with appreciation the accession to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, in September 2019.

30. Spain welcomed the efforts of Grenada to address gender inequality and protect the rights of women and girls. It welcomed, in particular, its efforts to address the persistent problems of domestic violence and of limited access to sexual and reproductive health-care services. Spain also welcomed the fact that, since the second cycle of the universal periodic review, Grenada had not applied the death penalty.

31. Timor-Leste welcomed the accession of Grenada to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the entry into force, in 2016, of the Electronic Crimes Act, the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act and the Juvenile Justice Act. It noted with satisfaction that Grenada had developed its National Sustainable Development Plan 2020–2035.

32. Trinidad and Tobago welcomed the efforts of Grenada in addressing issues of climate change and the environment and in enacting and bringing into force legislation to promote and protect human rights. It encouraged Grenada to continue its work in addressing matters regarding gender equality and the human rights of women and girls. It acknowledged the strategy of Grenada for national transformation through its National Sustainable Development Plan 2020–2035.

33. Tunisia welcomed the efforts made by Grenada to implement the recommendations arising from the second cycle of the universal periodic review, as well as the pieces of national legislation and the programmes adopted to promote human rights. It welcomed the measures taken by Grenada to combat gender-based violations and its efforts in the field of maternal and child health.

34. Ukraine acknowledged the country's adherence to the review process and noted the steps taken by the Government of Grenada to protect human rights, in particular those of women and children, and to address human trafficking, climate change and HIV. It encouraged Grenada to continue its efforts in these areas.

35. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland recognized the progress achieved since the 2015 review, including the ratification of a number of human rights treaties, including the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. It encouraged

Grenada to reduce domestic violence and child abuse, to establish a formal moratorium on executions and to establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).

36. The United States of America acknowledged the efforts made by Grenada to address a 2014 universal periodic review recommendation made by the United States with the enactment of the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act and encouraged Grenada to take the steps recommended to strengthen its laws.

37. Uruguay welcomed the awareness-raising and prevention campaign on HIV and AIDS carried out by Grenada and, especially, the efforts to make it easier for those sections of the population most exposed to the contracting the disease to get tested. It also welcomed the efforts made by Grenada to support and promote the political participation of women, including in the 2018 general elections, with the result that half of the benches in the House of Representatives were occupied by women.

38. Vanuatu welcomed the positive steps taken by Grenada to strengthen the legislative framework to promote and protect human rights, in particular the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the development of the National Strategic Development Plan 2020–2035; and the Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan 2014–2024. It noted the approval by Grenada of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan, a tool introduced under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

39. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela recognized the Government's efforts to comply with the accepted recommendations arising from the universal periodic review, including the ratification of the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. It also lauded the vaccination coverage, which was greater than 90 per cent, and the continuous training of doctors and midwives in maternal and child health. It welcomed the Imani Program, through which more than 3,000 young women and men had been trained.

40. Algeria congratulated Grenada on having ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2014 and the establishment of the human papillomavirus vaccination programme in primary schools in 2019, which had reduced the development of cervical cancer.

41. Argentina appreciated the actions taken by Grenada towards the establishment of a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles and encouraged the Government to continue those efforts.

42. Australia acknowledged the human rights challenges faced by Grenada and welcomed the Government's active engagement in the universal periodic review process and the reforms to strengthen its human rights framework. Australia recognized that the informal moratorium on the death penalty had been in place for decades, but Grenada still maintained the death penalty in its national legislation.

43. Azerbaijan commended the continuous dedication of Grenada to the universal periodic review process and thanked the delegation for the updates presented. It welcomed the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and noted with satisfaction the results achieved by Grenada in the elimination of discriminatory practices that prevented women's access to senior and decision-making positions. It was also pleased with the positive steps taken to better address children's rights and the commitment to addressing poverty.

44. The Bahamas welcomed the constitutional reform efforts, including by referendum, and encouraged Grenada to continue pursuing a rights-based approach to its constitutional reform. The Bahamas commended Grenada for implementing the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act and for accelerating its efforts in dealing with climate change, becoming the first country of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) to approve a national adaptation plan that was in line with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

45. Benin welcomed the progress made by Grenada in the promotion and protection of human rights and congratulated it on the presentation of its national report.

46. Brazil acknowledged the efforts of Grenada to promote and protect human rights, in particular to combat human trafficking, to address gender inequality, to guarantee birth registration, to provide access to health, to combat poverty and to address HIV/AIDS prevalence and treatment. It commended the launch of the Special Victims Unit and a hotline to deal with victims of sexual crimes, domestic violence and child abuse. Brazil was concerned that insufficient progress had been made towards the abolishment of the death penalty.

47. Cabo Verde commended Grenada on its National Sustainable Development Plan 2020–2035 and recognized with satisfaction that the Plan incorporated the link between sustainable development and human rights as well as an integrated approach to climate change. Cabo Verde encouraged Grenada to continue in this way as numerous challenges remained in the areas of sustainable development and climate resilience.

48. Canada recognized the efforts of Grenada to address gender-based violence, such as the establishment of a special unit for victims and a telephone line to report sexual violence, and encouraged Grenada to continue fighting the problem.

49. The head of delegation reported that the Cabinet of Ministers of Grenada had established the National Coordinating Committee on Human Rights, whose mandate included implementing and following up on the recommendations arising from the universal periodic review. The Committee also had the mandate to draft action plans and report to the Cabinet of Ministers. The Committee consisted of representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Social Development, Housing and Community Empowerment, the Ministry of Health, Social Security and International Business, the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development, the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Legal Affairs, the Royal Grenada Police Force and Her Majesty's Prisons. Consultations were also held with a number of stakeholders and civil society organizations, including the Grenada National Coalition on the Rights of the Child, the Grenada National Counsel of the Disabled, the Grenada Human Rights Organization and the Office of the Ombudsman.

50. On the issues of domestic violence and child abuse, Grenada continued to prioritize the tackling of these issues through legislative and policy interventions. In 2017, the Government had enacted the Police Standing Order (Amendment) 2017, which led to the repeal and replacement of chapter 17 of the principal Police Standing Order, which dealt with domestic violence and sexual violence. The objective of the amendment was to provide a systematic approach in the administration of justice as it related to domestic violence. The amendment listed the key principles that would guide the Royal Grenada Police Force in enforcing the law as it related to domestic violence and outlined the procedures to be followed when dealing with cases of domestic violence.

51. Apart from legislative interventions, Grenada continued to address gender-based violence through several policy interventions. In its medium-term agenda, the Government identified strengthening interventions to combat domestic violence and child abuse as a priority for 2019–2021. The Spotlight Initiative, a multi-year programme of the European Union and the United Nations, was launched in September 2017. The project, which was valued at over 2 million euros, represents the largest investment targeted at eliminating violence against women and girls in the history of Grenada. The delegation noted that Grenada was the only Eastern Caribbean State to benefit from the project. The United Nations Resident Coordinator attributed this situation to “the enabling environment that exists, which increases the potential to maximize the impact of the project”.

52. Regarding the *de jure* abolition of the death penalty, Grenada reported that there had been some discussion on the matter in the context of the 2016 iteration of constitutional reforms but little support for it. The head of delegation reiterated that Grenada was a *de facto* abolitionist State with a *de facto* moratorium in effect since 1978. In addition, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the highest appellate court of Grenada, had held that the mandatory death penalty was unconstitutional and had continued to emphasize the primacy of life.

53. Regarding the prohibition of all corporal punishment of children, it was noted that, although domestic law did under some circumstances allow corporal punishment, the Government would continue to raise public awareness in order to discontinue the practice.

54. The Juvenile Justice Act of 2012, which dealt with the sentencing of children found guilty by a court, explicitly prohibited corporal punishment. A complete ban on corporal punishment was one of the recommendations that had arisen from the 2018 assessment of child protection mechanisms in Grenada that would contribute to strengthening the prevention mechanism to decrease and eventually eradicate child sexual abuse.

55. The head of delegation stated that while the 2016 iteration of constitutional reforms sought to enshrine gender equality in the Constitution of Grenada, it did not seek to incorporate in the Constitution either sexual orientation or gender identity, nor did it seek to provide the constitutional framework to legalize same-sex marriage. Although the conduct of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons remained criminalized in Grenada, the Government was committed to raising awareness to discourage discrimination. It was noted that GrenCHAP was the primary organization working with the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex community in Grenada and that, in 2019, GrenCHAP, in partnership with the Ministry of Health, had hosted an anti-discrimination workshop targeting frontline health-care workers involved in delivering services to members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex community. GrenCHAP was creating safe spaces for persons with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities and those living with HIV/AIDS. An awareness-raising train-the-trainers session for police officers and community service providers and a human rights advocacy campaign on breaking barriers funded by the Open Society Fund were among the initiatives taken to encourage people to have these very difficult conversations.

56. The head of delegation expressed deep appreciation for all the technical assistance provided to Grenada by OHCHR, including through the voluntary technical assistance trust fund to support the participation of least developed countries and small island developing States in the work of the Human Rights Council, including the courtesies extended to facilitate the delegation's participation in the review.

57. He added that the fund, which had facilitated the Grenadian delegation's participation in the forty-second session of the Human Rights Council, was an important mechanism for promoting the participation of all small island developing States in the work of the Council, particularly those without representation in Geneva. The head of delegation urged States to continue their support for the fund as it had proven to be an important mechanism to facilitate the participation of small States in the work of the Council.

58. Grenada had taken note of the new group of friends and of the membership contact group of the Human Rights Council and its efforts to improve inclusivity and diversity in Council membership. In that regard, Grenada echoed the view expressed by the Permanent Representative of Maldives to the United Nations Office at Geneva on delivering a joint statement on behalf of the contact group on 21 March 2019. Grenada supported the objective of the contact group to support States, especially small States, to strengthen their participation and engagement with the Council and its mechanisms and eventually to consider standing for election. The head of delegation reported that Grenada intended to seek the support of the contact group with a view to becoming more fully engaged with the work of the Council.

59. Grenada remained committed to fulfilling its international human rights obligations and, in that regard, it would seek to submit its overdue reports to the relevant treaty bodies. Grenada was committed to fully implementing the treaties to which it was a party. It was also committed to working with the Convention against Torture Initiative to fully implement the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and to more closely examine the Optional Protocol to the Convention.

60. Chile recognized the efforts of Grenada to combat human trafficking and to protect the population from the adverse effects of climate change. Chile congratulated Grenada for having ratified the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

61. China appreciated the constructive participation of Grenada in the universal periodic review and welcomed its progress in the promotion and protection of human rights. China commended Grenada for having implemented its National Sustainable Development Plan to promote poverty alleviation, education, public health and gender equality.



62. Cuba commended Grenada on its progress in the implementation of previous recommendations and welcomed the adoption of national strategies with emphasis on human rights, such as the Support for Education, Empowerment and Development Programme, which had a positive impact on the fight against poverty and inequality.

63. Denmark commended Grenada for its efforts to address gender inequality, such as the establishment of the Special Victims Unit and a hotline for victims of sexual and domestic violence. Nevertheless, it remained concerned about the lack of reporting by victims and about reports of harassment by members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community.

64. The Dominican Republic valued the reforms and legislative actions implemented by Grenada to incorporate the principle of gender equality in the Constitution and broaden the concept of discrimination.

65. Ecuador recognized the progress made by Grenada since the previous universal periodic review cycle, especially regarding the increase in the number of women in management positions, the creation of a direct line to report cases of sexual crimes, domestic violence and child abuse and the increase in public spending for education.

66. Fiji congratulated Grenada for its efforts to address climate change and for creating the new Ministry of Climate Resilience, Environment, Forestry, Fisheries, Disaster Management and Information, established to mainstream climate change and environmental issues.

67. France noted the ratification by Grenada of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment but remained concerned about the human rights situation in the country.

68. Georgia commended Grenada for the establishment of the National Committee for the Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse in 2017. Georgia positively noted the progress made by Grenada in reducing gender-based violence, as well as the establishment of the new Ministry of Climate Resilience, Environment, Forestry, Fisheries, Disaster Management and Information.

69. The Netherlands commended Grenada for having strengthened its measures to combat domestic and gender-based violence. However, it was concerned that the level of violence against women and girls remained very high. It encouraged Grenada to continue prioritizing the effective implementation of measures taken. It regretted that Grenada did not support the Netherlands' previous recommendations regarding the need to combat the criminalization and discrimination of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons in laws and policies.

70. Ghana commended Grenada for implementing legislative policies and educational measures aimed at eradicating discrimination, in particular the national Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan in 2014. Ghana was pleased with the implementation of the strategy for national transformation through the National Sustainable Development Plan 2020–2035.

71. Guyana applauded the Government of Grenada, as well civil society organizations, for their commitment to implementing the recommendations arising from the universal periodic review and to preserving fundamental human rights within the framework of the National Sustainable Development Plan 2020–2035.

72. Haiti welcomed the efforts of Grenada to improve the living conditions of its inhabitants, in particular by consulting the population on major changes to be made to the Constitution through referendums and by making efforts to combat climate change.

73. Honduras welcomed the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Honduras reiterated its support for actions taken by Grenada to effectively implement the recommendations received during the current and previous universal periodic review cycles.

74. Iceland welcomed steps outlined in the national report of Grenada to tackle domestic and sexual violence and hoped that further steps would be taken in that regard.

75. India noted the National Sustainable Development Plan 2020–2035 and its goal of achieving social development. India also noted the measures taken to address climate

change impacts, including the finalization of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan, which focused on investment in emergency preparedness and response systems.

76. Indonesia congratulated Grenada for having ratified the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in 2019 and affirmed that, as a core group member of the Convention against Torture Initiative, it would continue supporting the implementation of the Convention.

77. Iraq welcomed the efforts of Grenada to combat trafficking in persons and for the design of plans and policies aimed to achieve gender equality.

78. Ireland commended Grenada for having ratified the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Ireland welcomed efforts to combat domestic violence and child abuse, including the establishment of the National Committee for the Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse and the Special Victims Unit in the Royal Grenada Police Force charged with responding to cases of intimate partner violence, sexual violence and child abuse. Ireland encouraged Grenada to fulfil its commitment to establish a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles.

79. Italy commended Grenada for the advancements made in combating domestic and gender-based violence, including through the institution of a special unit for victims. Italy expressed appreciation for the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as well as for the creation of the National Committee for the Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse.

80. Jamaica noted the establishment of the National Coordination Committee on Human Rights, the national Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan 2014–2024 and the entry into force of the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act and the Juvenile Justice Act. Jamaica also noted the mainstreaming of climate change and other environmental issues and their impact on human rights on the National Strategic Development Plan 2020–2035 of Grenada.

81. Latvia noted the measures taken by Grenada for the promotion and protection of human rights since the previous review and encouraged it to make further efforts in fulfilling its human rights obligations and commitments.

82. Luxembourg welcomed the positive developments that had taken place in Grenada during the period under review, especially the amendments to the Constitution, which had strengthened human rights protection in the country, and the increase in the number of women in leadership and administrative positions.

83. Maldives congratulated Grenada on its achievements in closing the gender gap in leadership and administrative positions held by women, including on the 47 per cent of women in parliament. As a small island developing State, Maldives was also encouraged by the efforts made by Grenada in addressing issues related to climate change and the environment.

84. The Marshall Islands commended Grenada on its efforts to expand and enhance its Ombudsman's Office to enable it to function as a robust national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles. It welcomed the thoughtful acceptance of previous recommendations. In addition, the Marshall Islands noted that Grenada was the first CARICOM country to approve a national adaptation plan under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

85. Mexico recognized the institutional measures adopted by Grenada to combat violence against women and girls and congratulated the Government for having ratified the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

86. Montenegro commended the partial ratification of several human rights instruments and noted the efforts of Grenada to improve institutional and normative human rights frameworks, especially those concerning gender equality and discrimination. Montenegro expressed concerns regarding discrimination against the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community.

87. Myanmar commended Grenada on its efforts to implement recommendations from the second universal periodic review cycle, particularly the signing and ratifying of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or

Punishment, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention against Discrimination in Education. Myanmar acknowledged the establishment by Grenada of the National Strategic Development Plan 2020–2035 and the country's legislative reforms.

88. Nepal commended Grenada for formulating the National Sustainable Development Plan 2020–2035, the measures taken to address poverty and the efforts made to provide quality education while also developing child-friendly schools. Nepal noted the efforts of Grenada with respect to the Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan 2014–2024 and the implementation of the medium-term agenda 2019–2021.

89. Barbados noted the progress made by Grenada since the previous review and congratulated the Government for recognizing the impact of climate change on human rights. It commended the efforts made by Grenada to mainstream climate change and environmental issues.

90. Senegal welcomed the measures taken by Grenada to strengthen its legislative and institutional frameworks to promote human rights. It also welcomed the measures taken to address trafficking in persons, in line with the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and, in particular, Act No. 34 of 2014 and related awareness-raising campaigns and training activities.

91. The head of the delegation stated that the advances made by Grenada in the development of its human rights framework had not come without challenges. However, Grenada remained resolute and committed to meeting those challenges. The support of the international community would be fundamental to the implementation process and the country was grateful for the assistance received thus far.

92. The head of the delegation thanked all the country's international partners, in particular the Commonwealth Secretariat and its human rights advisors based at the Commonwealth Small States Office, for working closely with Grenada on the universal periodic review process.

93. In conclusion, the head of the delegation reiterated his Government's commitment to improving its human rights machinery, assuring that the rights and freedoms of its citizens remained a priority.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

94. **The following recommendations will be examined by Grenada, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council.**

94.1 **Take advantage of technical assistance available through OHCHR to fulfil its obligations under various United Nations treaty bodies (Bahamas); Seek technical assistance from OHCHR to ratify the human rights conventions (Timor-Leste);**

94.2 **Fulfil its reporting obligations in a timely manner (Ukraine);**

94.3 **Step up efforts to submit pending reports to treaty bodies (Chile);**

94.4 **Pursue efforts with a view to submitting its human rights reports within a reasonable time (Senegal);**

94.5 **Ratify and implement the Protocol of 2014 to the ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

94.6 **Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

94.7 **Ratify the human rights instruments to which Grenada is not yet a party (Ecuador); Ratify the core United Nations human rights treaties and protocols to which it is not yet a party (Italy);**

- 94.8 Expedite internal procedures for the ratification of the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Georgia);
- 94.9 Continue all efforts to ratify the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Ghana);
- 94.10 Ratify the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Honduras);
- 94.11 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Honduras);
- 94.12 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);
- 94.13 Consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Jamaica);
- 94.14 Ratify the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Serbia);
- 94.15 Formalize the de facto moratorium on the death penalty by abolishing it in law and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Germany);
- 94.16 Undertake the necessary legislative changes in order that no crime is punished with the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Spain);
- 94.17 Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);
- 94.18 Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (France);
- 94.19 Fully abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Iceland);
- 94.20 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Ireland); Consider taking all necessary steps to introduce a de jure moratorium on capital executions with a view to fully abolishing the death penalty and consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Italy); Advance towards the abolishment of the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Mexico); Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, as well as the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Portugal); Sign and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Ukraine); Consider signing and ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Uruguay);
- 94.21 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Honduras) (Ukraine);
- 94.22 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, signed in 2007 (France);
- 94.23 Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Benin);
- 94.24 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark);

94.25 **Accede to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Brazil); Ratify the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Luxembourg); Ratify the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol of 1967, the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Vanuatu);**

94.26 **Extend an open invitation to all special procedures mechanisms of the United Nations (Bahamas); Extend a standing invitation to all special procedures mechanisms of the United Nations (Cabo Verde); Issue a standing invitation to special procedures mandate holders (France); Extend a standing invitation to all United Nations special procedures (Honduras); Consider the extension of a standing invitation to all special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia); Issue an open invitation to special procedures mandated by Human Rights Council, including thematic mandate holders (Marshall Islands); Extend an open invitation to the special procedure mandate holders (Montenegro); Consider the possibility of extending an invitation to the Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation to visit the country (Panama); Extend a standing invitation to all Human Rights Council special procedures and closely cooperate with them (Ukraine);**

94.27 **Reinforce the integrated approach to human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals by establishing a national mechanism for reporting and following up on the Goals and human rights in an integrated manner (Cabo Verde);**

94.28 **Establish a human rights recommendations plan aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and integrating all accepted recommendations arising from the universal periodic review (Cabo Verde);**

94.29 **Strengthen the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up and submit its pending reports to treaty bodies, in conformity with Sustainable Development Goals 16 and 17 (Paraguay);**

94.30 **Strengthen efforts to provide its national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up with the technical and financial resources it needs to better fulfil its reporting obligations under the human rights instruments to which Grenada is a party (Fiji);**

94.31 **Appoint a focal point for the responsibility to protect (Slovenia);**

94.32 **Continue its efforts to establish a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Bahamas);**

94.33 **Set up a national human rights commission in accordance with the Paris Principles (Benin);**

94.34 **Continue to take steps towards establishing a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Georgia);**

94.35 **Continue efforts to establish a national human rights institution that complies with the Paris Principles, including through collaboration with national human rights institutions in other States (Indonesia);**

94.36 **Continue efforts towards the establishment of a national human rights institution (Jamaica);**

94.37 **Continue efforts to concretize the establishment of a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Mexico);**

94.38 **Continue its measures to establish at the earliest a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Myanmar);**

94.39 **Step up efforts to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Nepal);**

94.40 **Put in place a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Senegal);**

- 94.41 Ensure the timely establishment of a national human rights institution that is in line with the Paris Principles (Seychelles);
- 94.42 Collaborate with civil society organizations to develop an awareness-raising campaign to promote non-discrimination and a fully inclusive society (Timor-Leste);
- 94.43 Implement legislative and educational measures to eradicate all forms of discrimination (Cabo Verde);
- 94.44 Implement additional measures in order to promote equal rights before the law for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people (Dominican Republic);
- 94.45 Continue efforts to effectively implement the national laws and policy measures aimed at eradicating discrimination in all its forms (India);
- 94.46 Introduce legislation prohibiting discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (Germany);
- 94.47 Decriminalize consensual relations among adults of the same sex and adopt policies against discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity and that promote respect for the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Spain);
- 94.48 Repeal all legal provisions that discriminate against persons on the grounds of their sexual orientation and gender identity, including those in the Sexual Offences Act and the Criminal Code (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 94.49 Decriminalize lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex status and conduct by repealing section 431 of the Criminal Code (United States of America);
- 94.50 Consider amending section 431 of the Criminal Code so that it complies with international human rights law (Brazil);
- 94.51 Repeal section 431 of the Criminal Code, which criminalizes consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Chile);
- 94.52 Repeal section 431 of the Criminal Code to decriminalize consensual same-sex relations (Denmark);
- 94.53 Repeal or amend all discriminatory laws and policies that criminalize consensual sexual activity between adults of the same sex, including section 431 of the Criminal Code (Netherlands);
- 94.54 Repeal sections 430 and 431 of the Grenada Criminal Code criminalizing sexual relationship between consenting adults of the same sex (Luxembourg);
- 94.55 Adopt the necessary legal actions to decriminalize sexual relations between persons of the same sex and combat discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Uruguay);
- 94.56 Harmonize its domestic legislation with international law and the Yogyakarta Principles on the Application of International Human Rights Law in relation to Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity by decriminalizing consensual relations between adults whose gender expression does not conform to social norms and expectations (Panama);
- 94.57 Consider repealing legislation that criminalizes consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex and take measures to combat discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Argentina);
- 94.58 Repeal all provisions of law criminalizing sexual activity between consenting adults, including those of the same sex, and take legislative and other measures to protect victims of violence based on their sexual orientation or gender identity (Australia);

- 94.59 Repeal the legislative provisions that criminalize homosexual practices between consenting adults (Canada);
- 94.60 Implement education and awareness-raising programmes on human rights and anti-discrimination, especially in order to end discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Canada);
- 94.61 Decriminalize sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex (France);
- 94.62 Adopt legislation and public policies to prevent discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Honduras);
- 94.63 Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex and expand its anti-discrimination legislation to include a prohibition of discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Iceland);
- 94.64 Decriminalize consensual same-sex conduct between adults and take all necessary steps to protect members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community from all forms of discrimination on the basis of their sexual orientation and identity (Ireland);
- 94.65 Decriminalize consensual sexual conduct between persons of the same sex and combat discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation (Italy);
- 94.66 Adopt, in consultation with civil society, legislation that addresses physical, mental and emotional violence against a person on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, as well as discrimination against persons based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Luxembourg);
- 94.67 Remove from the national legislation the criminalization of sexual relations between adults of the same sex, incorporate the prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity and adopt the necessary measures to guarantee for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people full enjoyment of their human rights, with special emphasis on access to health and social security (Mexico);
- 94.68 Continue taking actions to ensure the well-being of the population, particularly children, women, the elderly and persons with disabilities, in its plans to respond to natural disasters and emergency situations (Cuba);
- 94.69 Continue implementing the measures and plans foreseen by the programme “Integrated climate change adaptation strategies” in order to combat climate change and strengthen the resilience of communities (Dominican Republic);
- 94.70 Continue to ensure that the implementation of its climate change adaptation and mitigation policies are consistent with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, so as to address the economic, cultural and social impacts and challenges that climate change represents for the full and effective enjoyment of human rights for all (Fiji);
- 94.71 Ensure that a human rights approach as reflected in the preamble to the Paris Agreement is also reflected in the Government’s 2020 submission of the reviewed nationally determined contributions (Fiji);
- 94.72 Obtain and deploy the resources necessary, through national efforts and in collaboration with partners, to achieve resilience to natural disasters and the impact of climate change (Barbados);
- 94.73 Put in place measures to ensure that its domestic security policies and law enforcement officials respect human rights and hold perpetrators accountable for violations, especially in regard to overcrowding and human rights violations by security forces in prisons and detention centres (Australia);
- 94.74 Abolish the death penalty from its legal arsenal (Benin);
- 94.75 Formally abolish death penalty (Cabo Verde);

- 94.76 **Abolish the death penalty (Canada);**
- 94.77 **Take the necessary measures, including awareness-raising campaigns, to allow the prompt abolition of the death penalty, having regard for Sustainable Development Goal 16 (Paraguay);**
- 94.78 **Continue its efforts towards de jure abolition of the death penalty (Georgia);**
- 94.79 **Abolish the death penalty and consequently amend the Constitution authorizing the application of this penalty (Luxembourg);**
- 94.80 **Abolish lashing as a punishment (Haiti);**
- 94.81 **Take steps to improve the penitentiary system to bring it into line with international standards, pursuant to previous recommendations (Haiti);**
- 94.82 **Strengthen measures to protect journalists (Ukraine);**
- 94.83 **Introduce a freedom of information law that is in line with international standards (Maldives);**
- 94.84 **Introduce a freedom of information law that is in line with international standards (Marshall Islands);**
- 94.85 **Enact specific legislation on access to information (Seychelles);**
- 94.86 **Further protect children by amending the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act to make clear that an act can be considered trafficking even if it does not involve explicit threats, abuse of power or other forms of coercion (United States of America);**
- 94.87 **Continue to promote gender equality, combat human trafficking and further protect the rights of women and children (China);**
- 94.88 **Strengthen campaigns and activities aimed at raising awareness of public opinion regarding trafficking in persons (Ecuador);**
- 94.89 **Undertake further stakeholder consultations with a view to developing a comprehensive national response or strategy on combating trafficking in persons (Philippines);**
- 94.90 **Support the institution of the traditional family and uphold family values (Haiti);**
- 94.91 **Continue to implement programmes of credit for small businesses, particularly those addressed to women who wish to work on their own (Ecuador);**
- 94.92 **Continue efforts to eliminate discrimination against women and to provide equal opportunities to better enable women to enter the formal and skilled employment sectors (Indonesia);**
- 94.93 **Strengthen the role of women in the labour market (Iraq);**
- 94.94 **Continue to promote social policies in the areas of health, education and poverty reduction, in favour of the most vulnerable groups (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 94.95 **Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development and improve people's living standards in order to lay a solid foundation for its people to enjoy all human rights (China);**
- 94.96 **Effectively implement its National Plan for Sustainable Development 2020–2035 as a useful tool to achieve a better standard of living for its population (Cuba);**
- 94.97 **Strengthen the actions contained in the National Plan for Sustainable Development 2020–2035, aimed at implementing the Sustainable Development Goals and their link with human rights (Dominican Republic);**



- 94.98 Strengthen its positive actions to reduce poverty and inequality (Cuba);
- 94.99 Request the necessary technical and financial assistance from the United Nations and relevant international organizations to step up the actions listed in paragraph 133 of its national report and reach its goal of strengthening the health system for the prevention of HIV/AIDS (Panama);
- 94.100 Ensure that public policies address child pregnancy prevention through educational campaigns and social services, in conformity with Sustainable Development Goals 5.3 and 5.4 (Paraguay);
- 94.101 Adopt legal and regulatory measures to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services without restrictions in terms of marital status, age and third-party authorization requirements (Netherlands);
- 94.102 Adopt legal and regulatory measures to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services without restrictions in terms of marital status, age and third-party authorization requirements (Iceland);
- 94.103 Adopt legal and regulatory measures to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services without restrictions in terms of marital status, age and third party-authorization requirements (Portugal);
- 94.104 Continue efforts to expand HIV treatment, care and support services across the country (Guyana);
- 94.105 Decriminalize abortion in all circumstances and remove legal, administrative and practical barriers to accessing safe and legal abortion services (Iceland);
- 94.106 Continue its efforts towards achieving equal access to quality education, including for children from low-income families (Vanuatu);
- 94.107 Continue its efforts to guarantee children's access to quality education on an equal basis, in particular children from low-income families (Algeria);
- 94.108 Continue efforts towards achieving equal access to quality education, including for children from low-income families (Azerbaijan);
- 94.109 Continue efforts to guarantee children's access to quality education on an equal basis (Benin);
- 94.110 Ensure comprehensive sexuality education in the school curriculum in order to spread awareness regarding young people's sexual rights as well as knowledge of initiatives targeting domestic violence (Denmark);
- 94.111 Continue efforts to achieve equal access to quality education, including for children from low-income families (Guyana);
- 94.112 Continue efforts towards achieving equal access to quality education, including for children from low-income groups (India);
- 94.113 Guarantee that poor children have access to education (Iraq);
- 94.114 Continue efforts to combat discrimination against women (Tunisia);
- 94.115 Take positive steps to overturn old and discriminatory laws and pass new laws promoting gender equality (Vanuatu);
- 94.116 Continue to promote gender equality with measures that strengthen the empowerment of women (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 94.117 Move forward with bringing into force the proposed legislative amendments regarding sexual offences (Bahamas);
- 94.118 Ensure the full implementation of new legislation passed to criminalize rape and other forms of sexual abuse, including child abuse (Ghana);

- 94.119 Pursue efforts for the promotion of empowerment of women in the country (Ghana);
- 94.120 Continue to strengthen the implementation of policies and programmes on advancing the rights of women and children (Philippines);
- 94.121 Continue to strengthen national legislation and ensure that the principle of equality between women and men is fully realized (Barbados);
- 94.122 Enact legislation protecting women and children's rights, namely in order to facilitate the reporting of abuses and complaints and to create shelters for abused women and children (Portugal);
- 94.123 Adopt a comprehensive law that prohibits all forms of violence against women and girls, including sexual harassment (Spain);
- 94.124 Continue efforts to end violence against women (Tunisia);
- 94.125 Continue to strengthen measures to combat violence against women and girls, in particular domestic violence (Argentina);
- 94.126 Foster measures to combat violence against women and children (Cabo Verde);
- 94.127 Strengthen laws and public policies aimed at eliminating gender-based violence and gender-based discrimination and continue to promote equality between women and men (Canada);
- 94.128 Develop a national plan to address the problem of domestic violence, including awareness-raising campaigns on the subject and creating effective mechanisms to provide legal protection to victims (Chile);
- 94.129 Continue efforts to work with regional and international partners in addressing domestic and gender-based violence (Guyana);
- 94.130 Conduct further trainings for duty bearers on the handling of cases of violence against women and children (Philippines);
- 94.131 Continue strengthening its efforts in addressing gender-based violence, including for people with disabilities (Maldives);
- 94.132 Continue efforts to strengthen legislation to combat gender-based violence and child abuse and ensure the rights of access to justice for victims (Nepal);
- 94.133 Take dedicated measures to effectively address domestic violence and to increase awareness of and reduce the incidence of violence against women (Slovenia);
- 94.134 Continue efforts in order to protect children from all forms of violence (Tunisia);
- 94.135 Strengthen prevention mechanism to eradicate child sexual abuse (Azerbaijan);
- 94.136 Abolish all forms of corporal punishment (Cabo Verde);
- 94.137 Prohibit corporal punishment in its legislation (Montenegro);
- 94.138 Intensify steps towards prohibition of corporal punishment of children (Georgia);
- 94.139 Ensure that children and adolescents have the necessary knowledge about their body and health in order to avoid physical abuse, sexual abuse and unwanted pregnancies (Peru);
- 94.140 Continue the efforts to fight against all forms of violence against children, including sexual abuse (Italy);
- 94.141 Intensify efforts to end all forms of child labour in the country through effective legislation as well as international cooperation (Myanmar);

- 94.142 Amend section 32 of the Employment Act to expressly prohibit hazardous work for children and trafficking of children in all cases (United States of America);
- 94.143 Deepen efforts that raise awareness of parents, teachers and members of law enforcement entities regarding the rights of children (Barbados);
- 94.144 Implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in order to promote the rights of persons with disabilities and expressly prohibit discrimination against them (Algeria);
- 94.145 Adopt appropriate measures dealing with discrimination against people with disabilities (Benin);
- 94.146 Strengthen programmes devoted to persons with disabilities (Peru);
- 94.147 Consider paying necessary attention to promote the enjoyment of human rights for persons with disabilities (India);
- 94.148 Strengthen measures to fully implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Jamaica).
95. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

## **Annex**

### **Composition of the delegation**

The delegation of Grenada was headed by H.E. Mr. Charles Peter David, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and composed of the following members:

- Mr. Robert Branch Senior Legal Counsel, Attorney General's Chambers.
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